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Term: cystein with bridge

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

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Search History

DATE: Thursday, May 16, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L6	cystein with bridge	43	L6
L5	cystein with spacer	2	L5
L4	cystein with immunogen	3	L4
L3	cystein with unpaired	1	L3
L2	cystein with codon	10	L2
L1	unpaired cystein	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L2: Entry 8 of 10 File: USPT Sep 17, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5049658 A
TITLE: Polypeptide with cell-spreading activity

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (20):
In this way, a number of polypeptides which correspond to the cell-spreading domain of fibronectin were produced by genetic engineering, and their biological activities were studied, thereby it was possible to identify the polypeptide sequence which is necessary and sufficient for the expression of spreading activity. Table 1 to be indicated later shows a comparison of the cell-spreading activity of the polypeptides thus obtained with that of fibronectin. These results show that polypeptides which contain Ala .sup.1235 -Met.sup.1517 have cell-spreading activity which is almost the same strength as that of fibronectin. The polypeptide with cell-spreading activity can be used as such or as bound to other peptides via a bifunctional crosslinker. As methods that can be used for the binding with other peptides, there are, for example, the addition of a cystein residue to the C-terminus of the peptide, and the introduction of a crosslinker, for example, 3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionic acid-N-hydrozysuccinimide ester, and the binding with the amino group of another peptide. It is easy to add a cystein residue to the C-terminus of a peptide by use of genetic engineering; for example, when the gene which codes for the desired polypeptide is cloned, synthetic DNA can be used to replace the codon that corresponds to the cystein at the 3' terminus.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (43):
Separately, synthetic DNA to which a cystein codon (TGC) was attached in front of the stop codon of the FokI-EcoRI fragment at their C-terminal side was prepared, and a duplex chain was obtained after phosphorylation. Fragments obtained in this way (XbaI-FokI, FokI-FokI, and FokI-EcoRI) were joined with the use of DNA ligase to vectors of pTF201 from which the XbaI-EcoRI fragments had been removed, and cells of Escherichia coli HB101 were transformed by the use of the vector. Plasmids were purified from the transformants obtained, and its XbaI-EcoRI fragment was subcloned into M13mp18. The base sequence of the resultant insert was studied by the dideoxy method, and it was found that the sequence TGC that corresponds to a cystein on the 3'-end was attached. In this way, a plasmid that carried cDNA that codes for a polypeptide that has attached to the C-terminus of the sequence Ile.sup.1410 -Met.sup.1517 a cystein residue was obtained. The plasmid was named pTF-1201.

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End of Result Set

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L5: Entry 2 of 2 File: USPT May 27, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5632993 A
TITLE: Immunogens and the use thereof for obtaining antibodies against HbA.sub.1c

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (27):
The spacer is introduced in known manner. It contains an amino acid which can be bound precisely on the C-terminal end of the peptide and which carries an NH.sub.2 - or SH- group. The succinimidyl radical bringing about the binding with the carrier protein can be introduced via this amino or mercapto group. As amino acid,it is preferred to use cystein, homocystein, lysine or ornithine. If, as amino acid, the spacer contains cystein or homocystein, then there can first be used cystein or homocystein with a protected mercapto group, in which case a tert.-butylsulphenyl radical is preferably used as protective group, as starting amino acid for the solid phase synthesis of the peptide. Subsequently, the carrier protein is reacted with a bifunctional linker which provides the succinimidyl radical, for example maleimidohexanoyl-N-hydroxy-succinimide, and then the spacer-carrier protein conjugate is coupled to the liberated mercapto group of the cystein or homocystein. If, as amino acid, the spacer contains lysine or ornithine, then the amino acid with protected .alpha.-amino group is preferably first used as starting amino acid for the solid phase synthesis of the peptide, in which case, as protective group, there is preferably used a carbobenzoxy radical, and subsequently the liberated .alpha.-amino group of the peptide is reacted with the bifunctional linker. The peptide-amino acid-spacer conjugate is then coupled to the carrier protein, the binding taking place via the mercapto groups of the carrier protein.

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L6: Entry 17 of 43 File: USPT Nov 17, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5837485 A
TITLE: DNA encoding and biosynthetic process for the preparation of chemical compounds, lantibiotics

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (54):
Ideally the DNA coding for the desired pro-polypeptide should include codons for cystein and serine and/or for cysteine and threonine for the formation of thioether bridges.